
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

SALIM AHMED HAMDAN

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)
) **DEFENSE NOTICE OF
MOTION TO DISMISS**

)
) **(FOR LACK OF
PERSONAL
JURISDICTION OVER
MR. HAMDAN)**

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) 19 August 2004
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The Defense in the case of the *Salim Ahmed Hamdan* provides the following notice of motion:

1. This Notice is filed in accordance with the Presiding Officer's Order made via Email on 31 July 2004.

2. Relief Requested: The Defense seeks dismissal of charges based on the Military Commissions lack of personal jurisdiction over Mr. Hamdan.

3. Synopsis of Legal Theory: Before a military commission can lawfully assert jurisdiction or detain Mr. Hamdan, the Military Order requires Respondent President Bush to have reason to believe that Mr. Hamdan:

- (a) is or was a member of the organization known as al Qaeda;
- (b) has engaged in, aided or abetted, or conspired to commit, acts of international terrorism, or acts in preparation therefore, that have caused, threaten to cause, or have as their aim to cause, injury to or adverse effects on the United States, its citizens, national security, foreign policy, or economy; or
- (c) has knowingly harbored one or more individuals described [in the categories above].

The government fails to allege that Mr. Hamdan was a member of Al Qaeda, ever directly engaged in aided or conspired to commit any act of international terrorism. That is that he was a principle or party to any plan to attack the United States or to commit international terrorism or that he harbored any of these persons, as such he is not a person subject to the order. Further the government fails to allege that Mr. Hamdan is a combatant or that alternatively he is a civilian who has engaged in a recognized war crime by either U.S. statute or international law.

4. Witnesses and Evidence: The Defense intends to enter evidence and call facts witnesses concerning Mr. Hamdan's pre-commissions confinement and the impact of the government's delay on Mr. Hamdan. Additionally in the event that abeyance of hearing this motion below is not granted, the Defense intends to call expert witnesses concerning the constitutional jurisdiction of Military Commissions and war crimes recognized by U.S. Statute and international law.

5. Oral Argument: Because the full facts will not be known until such time as a conclusion of evidentiary hearing, the Defense requests oral argument for this motion.

6. Request for an Extension of Time: Defense moves to incorporate the decisions of the Federal Court into this tribunal process and to hold hearing of this motion in abeyance pending its resolution of the Constitutionality of the President's Military Order. The government has alleged the jurisdiction of this Commission pursuant to the President's finding of a Reason To Believe (RTB) of July 3, 2004. Detailed Defense Counsel has already challenged in federal court on Mr. Hamdan's behalf as "next friend," the lawfulness of the President's finding. In order for the Federal Court to resolve the merits of Detailed Defense Counsel's petition, the Federal Court must determine whether the lawfulness of President's finding. Detailed Defense Counsel anticipates resolution of this issue prior to its proposed date for commencement of the Commission to hear evidence on the merits of the case. Accordingly, the Defense moves to incorporate the decisions of the Federal Courts into this tribunal process and to hold hearing of this motion in abeyance pending the resolution of the constitutionality of these proceedings in Federal Court.

The proper course for this Commission to proceed is to allow for the Federal Court to decide these matters and for the Commission to follow the Federal Court's guidance. As stated by Attorney General Biddle in the Nazi Saboteur case; in his response to the defense's claim that "the order of the President creating this court is invalid and unconstitutional," Biddle said in part that:

In the first place, I cannot conceive that a military commission composed of high officers of the Army, under a commission signed by the Commander-in-Chief, would listen to argument on the question of its power under that authority to try these defendants.

In the second place, let me say that the question of the law involved is a question, of course, to be determined by the civil courts should it be presented to the civil courts.

Thirdly, this is not a trial of offenses of law of the civil courts but is a trial of the offense of the law of war, which is not cognizable to the civil courts. It is the trial, as alleged in the charges, of certain enemies who crossed our borders, crossed our boundaries, which had then been described by the military and naval authorities, and who crossed in disguise in enemy vessels and landed here. They are exactly and precisely in the same position as armed forces invading this country. I cannot think it conceivable that any commission would listen to an argument that armed forces entering this country should not be met by the

resistance of the Army itself under the Commander-in-Chief or that they have any civil rights that you can listen to in this proceeding.

Transcript available at http://www.soc.umn.edu/~samaha/nazi_saboteurs/nazi01.htm ("Saboteur Tr.") (Emphasis added). See also Rehnquist, *All The Laws But One* 137 (1998); *Saboteur Tr.*, at 2765 (adjourning commission for a number of days so that defendants could proceed in Supreme Court); *id.*, at 2935 (remarks of the lead prosecutor, the Judge Advocate General defending commission's jurisdiction: "the defense counsel have attempted to show that Long Island and Florida were not in the theater of operations. I will admit that that contention was made before the decision of the Supreme Court yesterday on the habeas corpus matter. It seems to me that that probably will straighten out the question as to whether this is a theater of operation." *id.*, at 2963 (remarks of Judge Advocate General, "I do not see how counsel can plead surprise when counsel was arguing that very thing to the Supreme Court)

In the present case, as with the Nazi saboteurs, the question of the jurisdiction of this Military Commission is now before a civil court and as conceded by the government in its statements and practice with respect to the Nazi saboteurs, the Federal District Court's finding of law will be determinative on this Commission and judicial economy dictates that this motion be held in abeyance pending the civil court's resolution.